



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COLLECTING IN ARKANSAS

RACHEL L. LOWE

If any of my readers go to Hot Springs, Ark., a bryological treat awaits them there. Mosses grow everywhere: on wet and dry ground, on dry rocks high on the hillsides, on tree trunks, and even in the cracks of the walls along the city streets. My knowledge of mosses at the time I was there was exceedingly limited (still is, for that matter!) and I never strayed far from the beaten paths near the city, but the following list gives an idea of the possibilities of the region if one could wander farther afield with a fuller knowledge of what to seek.

Ptychomitrium incurvum and *Grimmia leucophea* were common on the rocks. *Leucodon julaceus* grew in profusion on many of the hardwood trees and was conspicuous from the train. When wet it seems to me one of our most beautiful mosses. *Ditrichum pallidum* grew taller than it does here and attracted attention along the roadsides. A big ledge was covered with a thrifty growth of *Dicranum pallidum*. Any interested person going up West Mountain *via* the road would not fail to see it. On that same mountain I found the face of a rock overrun by the tree-loving *Drummondia clavellata*, from which it was easily separated in one big lacy mat. And along the path at the foot of the mountain was a suspicious-looking *Catharinea*. I gathered quantities of it in good fruit, hoping that it would prove to be something rare, but Mr. Kaiser blasted my hopes and it was all left behind as plain *angustata*. *Bartramia radicalis* was collected from the sidewalks growing on a wet bank along the road to the ostrich farm.

Campylopus fragilis was my best find, as Mrs. Britton says it is only the third report for that species in the United States. Not only was it a rare specimen, but it was growing in a very unusual habitat—on a rock in a brook, with the water running over it when I found it. To me at that time it was merely a queer *Dicranum* growing in a queer place, or I might have looked around for more of it to share with other collectors.

If I am ever fortunate enough to be in Hot Springs again, I shall be undecided which locality to make for first: the brook where the *Campylopus* grew, or the ledge where the *Clasmatodon* flourished.

Whoever reads this is probably more or less of a botanist and geologist, and every other kind of a naturalist, so perhaps it would not be amiss if I just mention the rock of which most of the ledges consist. It is novaculite, a quartzitic rock of the most beautiful texture and colors; and in many places where road-building was in progress, were fresh fractures which drew attention and admiration from every passerby. There were interesting breccias and conglomerates, too. So take your hammer to Hot Springs as well as your vasculum. Yes, and your bird-glasses and any other paraphernalia, for it is a most interesting locality from whatever viewpoint a naturalist looks at it.

Following is the list:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grimmia leucophea</i> Grev. | <i>Bartramia pomiformis</i> (L.) Hedw. |
| <i>Ptychomitrium incurvum</i> (Schwaeg.)
Sulliv. | <i>Entodon seductrix</i> (Hedw.) C. M. |
| <i>Weisia viridula</i> (L.) Hedw. | <i>Thelia hirtella</i> (Hedw.) Sulliv. |
| <i>Polytrichum commune</i> L. | <i>Thelia asprella</i> (Schimp.) Sulliv. |
| <i>Anomodon rostratus</i> (Hedw.) Schimp. | <i>Clasmatodon parvulus</i> var. <i>rupestris</i>
Sulliv. & Lesq. |
| <i>Leucodon julaceus</i> (Hedw.) Sulliv. | <i>Dicranella heteromalla</i> (L.) Schimp. |
| <i>Plagiothecium micans</i> (Sw.) Paris. | <i>Desmatodon plinthobius</i> Sulliv. & Lesq. |
| <i>Dicranum pallidum</i> B. & S. | <i>Funaria flavicans</i> Mx. |
| <i>Cirriphyllum Boscii</i> (Schwaeg.) Grout. | <i>Physcomitrium turbinatum</i> (Mx.) Brid. |
| <i>Drummondia clavellata</i> Hook. | <i>Desmatodon arenaceus</i> S. & L. |
| <i>Catharinea angustata</i> Brid. | <i>Bryum caespititicium</i> L. |
| <i>Mnium cuspidatum</i> (L.) Leyss. | <i>Amblystegium varium</i> (Hedw.) Lindb. |
| <i>Pylaisia Schimperii</i> R. & C. | <i>Philonotis fontana</i> (L.) Brid. |
| <i>Hedwigia albicans</i> (Web.) Lindb. | <i>Thuidium delicatulum</i> (L.) Mitt. |
| <i>Bartramia radicalis</i> Beauv. | <i>Ditrichum pallidum</i> (Schreb.) Hampe. |
| | <i>Campylopus fragilis</i> (Dicks) Bryol. Eur. |

24 BRATTLE ST., WORCESTER, MASS.

LICHENS OF THE MT. MONADNOCK REGION, N. H.—NO. 11*

THOMAS DURFEE

These lichens were determined by the late Dr. H. E. Hasse. All the specimens are fertile.

Genus: RHIZOCARPON Ram.

194. *Rhizocarpum geographicum* (L.) DC. Four specimens.

195. *Rh. petraeum* (Wulf.) Mass. Two specimens.

Genus: EPHEBE Fr.

196. *Ephebe pubescens* Fr. Three specimens.

Genus: BLASTENIA Mass.

197. *Blastenia ferruginea* (Huds.) Koerb. Two specimens.

Genus: CALOPLACA Th. Fr.

198. *Caloplaca aurantiaca* (Lightf.) Th. Fr. Five specimens.

199. *C. variabilis* (Pers.) Th. Fr. One specimen.

200. *C. vitellina* (Ehrh.) Th. Fr. Two specimens.

Genus: BUELLIA DeNot.

201. *Buellia dialyta* (Nyl.) Tuck. One specimen.

202. *B. myriocarpa* (DC.) Mudd. Two specimens.

203. *B. parasema* (Ach.) Koerb. Ten specimens.

204. *B. parmeliarum* (Sommerf.) Th. Fr. One specimen.

Genus: RINODINA Mass.

205. *Rinodina exigua* (Ach.) Mass. One specimen.

206. *R. oreina* (Ach.) Mass. Five specimens.

* No. 10 of this series was published in the BRYOLOGIST 21: 18. Jan., 1918.